

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months \$12  
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months \$6  
No subscription received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

MONROE, Union Co. N. C. Feb. 29, 1862.  
Editors of the Confederate:—The following Prayer was made by an ordained minister of the Gospel, after a sermon on these words:—"Him that withholdeth corn the people shall curse." The phrase "ex populo vox Dei," in this case, is just and true. You may insert it in the Confederate "si tibi placeat."

Prayer after sermon on Prov. xi, 25 verse, first clause:  
"Almighty God, have mercy on us and save us. Grant unto us sincere repentance and unfeigned faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, that we may be obedient to thy holy law, and, by patient continuance in well doing, seek glory, honor, immortality, that we may inherit eternal life. Bless the Confederacy, inspire our rulers with wisdom, unanimity and unity of purpose, so that whatsover difficulties we are forced to encounter, whatever obstacles we must necessarily overcome, we may have thee for our guide, protector and deliverer. Deliver us from our cruel and fanatical enemies; and grant that they may desist from the work of destruction and devastation; repent of their unchristian and unmitigated madness, and speedily acknowledge our independence, so that peace may shed the radiance of its benign and holy influence on the face of the Confederacy."

"Bat, O Lord, as thou hast commanded us to hate and abhor that which is evil, and to curse those who withhold corn, teach us how to curse, according to thy word. In obedience to thy holy will, we therefore implore and fervently beseech thee to curse them with such curses as thou hast pronounced on the disobedient—28th chapter Deuteronomy. Grant that they may be reduced from affluence to poverty. May every curse befall them which they have justly entailed on themselves, by their cupidity, extortion, speculation and avarice. May all the people curse them, so that their light might be brought down. And, Almighty God, if all these curses will not humble them, inflict upon them all manner of curse of body and mind, that they may be reduced to beggary and starvation, so that none may aid or assist them. May their calamities tally with the catalogue of their crimes. O Lord, curse alike all those who are secretly or openly opposed to our government. Unmake them speedily, and cause the people to curse them. But do thou curse them, that they may draw so largely upon themselves the indignation of the people that they may be hated and abhorred by all true patriots and christians. We beseech thee to curse them continually, that they be utterly destroyed, and perish in their own corruption—unless they repent."

Save, O Lord, and bless our army—our patriot soldiers and their families. Move the hearts of christians to sustain them. These blessings we humbly ask and fervently implore, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Life-giver. Amen.

Calico for Sale at W. W. WOODEL & CO. 37-421.

Persons holding Checks or drafts given by me, will present them before March 25, 37-421. W. R. MILLER, Progress copy.

\$50 Reward. I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro boy BENNIE, of place in any jail, so that I can claim him. Said boy was raised near Washington, N. C. and may be trying to make his way down there. He is about 18 years old, light complexion, has a peculiar look about the eyes—horrid, a good deal of the make of a negro, but is rather an awkward walk. P. COWPER, Raleigh, March 8th 37-52.

The New Tax and Currency Laws, Com- and me to adjust my prices to their demand or suspend the manufacture of the Southern Hepatic Pills. From this date I shall sell them at \$2.25 a gross. For \$30 I will send a dozen boxes to any address. They are not as profitable as when the prices were lower. G. W. DEEMS, Goldsboro, N. C. March 7, 1864 421-441.

Notice.—All persons now holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Confederate currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & Co. 37-41.

The Subscriber has been Appointed De- postary of the Treasury at this place, and is now receiving the recent act of Congress. March 7th 1864. JOS. B. BATCHELOR, Depository. 37-41.

BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERNE. COMPANY SHARE, March 5th 1864.

Notice is hereby given to Depositors, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said Bonds. J. A. GAYN, Cashier. 37-425.

Progress copy until 25th inst. also the Charlotte Bulletin, and send bills immediately to advertiser. OFFICE WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. CO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Wilmington, N. C. March 3, 1864.

All outstanding Checks, given by me, must be presented at the Bank of Cape Fear for payment, prior to the 1st of April next. Holders of them are hereby notified that if presented after that time, they will be paid only in the new currency at the present value, as expressed on its face.

Such of the Stockholders of this Company, to whom dividends heretofore declared are still due, as also notified to collect the same before the 1st of April next, or the several amounts due to them respectively, will be counted out in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, placed in separate packages, and held for delivery to such Stockholders on demand. The larger portion of the dividends now due, were declared during the year 1863, and by the terms of the order of the Board of Directors, were payable in the existing circulation of Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

This notice is given for the benefit of the Stockholders referred to above, that they may in due time avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of Congress in reference to the currency. J. W. THOMPSON, Treasurer. 46-421w11

JOB WORK. Of all kinds will be neatly executed at this office with dispatch and economy.

Miscellaneous.

Treasury Department, C. S. A., Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of the bonds authorized by the late act of Congress of this date, for the purpose of funding, and specifically the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third per cent on every dollar presented on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

Sec. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the time herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

Sec. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be receivable in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, and such certificate shall be a full ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

Sec. 15. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of the said notes, so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in six newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause to be published in general order for the information of the army and navy respectively.

Sec. 17. The 42nd section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1862, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which, by the last section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, is required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-42ap.

For Sale.—N. C. State Bonds, old and new—6 and 8 per cent. W. H. JONES, Agent. 37-421.

Stray Notice.—Taken up by Russell Smith, living at Lenoir's Station, 6 miles west of Oxford on the Henderson road, four Cows and one calf, marked and described as follows: One pied Cow, no-horned, and calf; Cow age 10 or 12. One no-horned calf; no ear mark, 3 years. Two horned red Cows, age 8 respectively, 6 and 8 years.

Three of the Cows bear the following mark: swallow-tail in the right ear, crop and under-neck in the left. R. MITCHELL, Ranger of Green-ville, Oxford, March 5th, 1864. 36-43.

ON Sale.—About 12000 lbs. of No. 1 Smoking Tobacco, handsomely put up in papers and boxes of 100 lbs. each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Greensboro. 35-426.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

TO the Voters of Orange County.—It is hereby announced that CAPT. J. W. LATTA's friends have concluded to run him name at the pending election for a seat in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

Many Citizens.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ORANGE COUNTY:—The House of Representatives of the Confederate States is about to be organized. I have not had an opportunity of meeting with you since the commencement of the war, but I presume my position is well known. Should you be proper to elect me on the 15th of March, I will serve you faithfully and to the best of my ability. J. W. LATTA. 36-431.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO. FARMER, March 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that all Bonds and accounts, of every description, Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c., due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr. Sec'y. 36-432.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 20 years of age 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Jeff, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and that he has been hired for a while, but has run away. For further information, apply to W. H. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C. 36-434.

JOHN WOLFE. Of all description neatly executed at this office.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Receiver under the Sequestration Act for the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow, vice H. C. Jones, removed, hereby cautions the public, and any business with H. C. Jones as Receiver. Any person having any business with the Receiver, will address me at Mossy Hall, N. C. 31-2-42. C. B. WOOTEN, Receiver.

COTTON CARDS. 400 pair of Whittemore's No. 10 Cards at \$100 or \$4 in specie.

Due to the depreciation of the currency, I have increased my price for Cards to \$100 in the present currency.

They are on leather and of the best quality. These cards are for sale by J. L. Terrell at Clarksville Junction; A. D. Ellis, Franklinton; J. M. Twines, and Creech & Litchfield, Raleigh. Order will be received by Elder N. A. Parfrey, Warrenton. Any person who will send me \$100 in currency by the 27th of March, to Forsythville, N. C., will receive a pair of cards by Express. After the 27th of March, the price will be \$75 in the new currency, or its equivalent in the old. J. S. PUEFOY. 34-42.

Forsythville, N. C., Feb. 1864.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO. RALEIGH, March 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer. March 1-1m.

Hands Wanted.—We wish to hire for 50 BODIED HANDS, to cut wood in Burke county, N. C., at our Iron Works. Said hands will be well fed and taken care of. Apply soon, and address C. P. MENDENHALL, 30-4121 at Morganton, Burke co., N. C.

The Bingham School. Tuition to the end of the current term, \$150. Board per month (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets) 100. All in advance. W. J. BINGHAM & SONS, 25-12121 at Oaks, Orange, N. C.

Income Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE. WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds, that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereon. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER, 25-421w.

\$300 Reward.—Runaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not black—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman, not overly stout, and muscular. We believe they were induced to run, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and Jane, or either of them, or for their confinement in any jail so that we can get them. Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife. GAIN & REUFIN, Hill-boro, Orange county N. C. Feb. 19, 1864.

Notice. WE will sell at public auction, for cash, at our Factory in Thomsville, N. C., on Saturday 13th March next, three hundred gallons of good old pure proof brandy and apple BRANDY. Also, one hundred and twenty boxes Tobacco of different brands, one Jack, and a good second hand horse Wagon, and other property. The sale will begin for half past one o'clock, P. M., in order to give the Western train time to arrive. J. K. & M. D. PINNIX, Thomsville, Feb. 24, 1864.—32-421.

JUST ARRIVED! BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'. OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'. NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'. FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'. GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. FARRISS, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take a messenger, if you want to get free, send your orders to C. M. FARRISS. WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journey-men Tailors. The very best prices paid. March 5-341m. C. M. FARRISS.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE. I WILL attend, with the Assessors, any office in the State, for the purpose of receiving returns and the taxes imposed in the fourth section of an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "An Act to levy additional taxes for the common defense and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, as follows:

Sec. 4th. I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, iron, hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, cotton or mixed cloth, hats, coppers, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January 1863, and the first of January 1864, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defense, and support of the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, as enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent. made during the year 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess. R. U. B. H. PAGE, Collector for Wake County. Raleigh, March 5th, 1864. 34-41.

For Sale or Exchange.—I have a One-horse Wagon, a two-horse do. (entirely new) and four horses do.; one Jersey doe, which have been run for a short while, in perfect order, and one Dugger and Harrow newly repaired, which I will sell for Confederate money, or exchange for old Wagon or Buggies. Also, a small lot of old IRON for sale. Apply to S. W. TERRELL, 35-421.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A Good Hith Cow. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Washington at Greensboro, N. C. Feb. 10th, 1864. Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Washington at Greensboro, N. C. is now open for business on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier. 14-421w11.

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# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,  
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, March 10, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,  
on Fayetteville street, second door  
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

The Ground He Stands on—His Principles  
and Views.

[CONTINUED.]

Having set up his *protege* and committed to the public the Johnston five-brand, Mr. Holden sets himself to work to pile on and stir the fuel. On the 19th of January, he announced the right of North Carolina to hold a Convention, "without being responsible for so doing to any power on earth." He had previously asserted, that in a certain contingency, "the people of North Carolina will take their affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and privileges."

And again, in the same article: "The people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this, and we to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against the people of this State! North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the key-stone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall, the arch will tumble. Let Congress be warned in time."

Thus having insinuated into the popular mind the nature of those important events to which he had alluded—having spread the venom of the Johnston meeting and the attendant circular; on the 19th he signifies that "what he will do in that Convention will be for her own people to determine;" and then he proceeds to intimate what she ought to do. This intimation is based upon the belief which he expresses in the following terms:—

"We believe that if the war should be continued twelve months longer, negro slavery will be utterly and finally destroyed in these States, and that it will be impossible to re-establish the institution. Its sudden destruction would involve the whole social structure in ruin. We believe that by the end of the period mentioned, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, by the very force of circumstances, to say nothing of the aggressive disposition and purposes of the government at Richmond, will have been blotted out, or will be at the mercy of that government. We believe that peace can never be obtained as long as we contend for Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and West Virginia; and that, in all probability, it can be obtained only by the sovereign States co-operating with the common government. We are therefore, for a Convention, and for a co-operation with our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations may be commenced. It is not for us to say what such a Convention should do; but we may be sure it would omit no proper steps to secure peace, and meanwhile to protect the State against the encroachments of arbitrary power. It would see to it that the proud head of the State was bowed to no despot. It would insist that the civil law should prevail in all cases; and being in existence, if not constantly in session, it would have the right to speak and act for the State as a sovereign, and to demand that the Congress and the military power should respect that civil law and the inalienable rights of our people."

To prevent the abolition of slavery, to secure peace, and prevent the extinction of the State sovereignties, "a Convention is to be held." This Convention is to "appoint commissioners to treat for peace." The terms are partly set forth in this article, and more particularly in another.

They are to surrender that portion of the Confederacy known as Kentucky and Missouri, to acquiesce in the division of the State of Virginia and the conquest of a portion of her territory—and indeed to get peace on the best terms we can get, for, said he on the 2nd of February: "I want separation and independence. We could have got better terms twelve months ago than we can now."

But this is not all that the Convention was to do. It was to "check the innovations and usurpations of the common Government;" for, said Mr. Holden on the 15th of January: North Carolina "would not be bound by a Government which had lost its original character and been perverted to despotic purposes against her own rights, and the rights and liberties of her citizens." How was it to check the usurpations referred to, and are what some of the usurpations were to check? Why, if the *habeas corpus* was suspended, this Convention was to say, "we did not submit to that." If the conscription were extended, "we cannot submit to that." The Government choose to employ its military force to arrest deserters, this Convention was to say "we don't want Confederate troops our midst for that purpose." And finally, this Convention, in some unforeseen emergency, was to interpose some power to "prevent the very existence of the State."

This is a faithful drawing of the plans, purposes, motives and means of Mr. Holden and his associate agitators. They were to be a Convention in an illegitimate way, was to sit in permanent session—to watch, to object to, check, forbid the actions of the legitimate Confederate Government, and to urge our people from their allegiance to a permanent that this Convention might say and do its original character. And towards the enemy it was to look with a lenient eye, get out of it the best terms it could—to commissioners to it—to treat, and in any way to agree to surrender Kentucky and Missouri, and consent to the cutting off of Virginia. In other words, to make an agreement to surrender the Confederacy.

These startling propositions have been made by Mr. Holden in a public print, have been repeated by him among our soldiers and our people; have gone with or without action into the enemy's lines, and he in

apparent innocence of any harm, fondly thinking no one hurt, complacently asks: there any treason in these propositions?

We answer him in all candor—*HELL* on it—full to the throat—burning—running over with flagrant edition and treasonable incitement—that in England, where the trial by jury and the exposition of the law is the freest and soundest in the world, would hang him a thousand times over. Why, suppose his commissioners appointed and they endeavor to communicate with the enemy to treat, as her purposes. The *overt* act of treason would be at once committed, and they and these who instructed would all be guilty. The Constitution forbids to a State to make a treaty or enter into an agreement with a foreign power, and an attempt to do so with the enemy, in time of war, would unquestionably be treason.

If Mr. Holden's Convention were in session, now that the *habeas corpus* is suspended, and were to say to the Government, in the language of Mr. Holden—"You have silenced our Judges, you have silenced the press, you have deprived the people of the freedom of speech and destroyed personal liberty—" "We cannot submit to it"—and his Convention were to pass an ordinance of resistance—it would be unquestionable treason, in all concerned in it; because the Government has the constitutional right to suspend the privilege of the *habeas corpus*, and resistance, whether by the State authority or by bodies of people, would be levying war against the Government, which is treason.

So that no single step could be taken to enforce the suggestions of Mr. Holden, except by the commission of a capital felony, which Mr. Holden has unquestionably been inciting for some time past.

We seek not to inflame any prejudice or animosity against Mr. Holden. We would rather counsel him to survey the ground on which he stands. If the people will calmly look at these things, they will wonder that any man unincumbered with such a weight of folly, carrying this load of bad judgement, bad sense, imprudence and mischief, not to use the phrases most appropriate—they will wonder that such a person could have the hardihood to present himself a candidate before them—most of all, a candidate to be their Governor. Why, suppose Mr. Holden were the Governor now, with all these foolish, silly views and principles, and his associates installed with him—what a spectacle should we present? Contemplate it, fellow-citizens! We shall pursue Mr. Holden's plans to their result already produced.

The 12th North Carolina—Johnson's Brigade.

The noble stand taken by Johnson's Brigade has not failed to attract our attention, and of which we made most honorable mention, as being the first of our Troops to re-enlist for the war—the others, however, following in such rapid succession, that it was difficult to give precedence to either. But we should have expected this Brigade to have been among the very first to pledge a life-time devotion, if necessary, in the glorious cause of their country's independence. The veterans comprising this Brigade—the 5th, 12th, 20th and 23rd North Carolina Regiments—have seen the sternest service, and have earned laurels of immortality. Their names can never perish.

From Portsmouth.

We have received a copy of the Portsmouth "Old Dominion," of the 1st inst., a paper published in the interest of the Yankees. CAPTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA—REFUGEES. A correspondent of the "Old Dominion," from Plymouth, N. C., the 20th says: Yesterday upwards of one hundred refugees arrived here from Bertie and its adjoining counties. Of the entire number, forty three were white men—several of whom were deserters. The others were fleeing from the Rebel Conscription. Besides the white men, there were forty-five negroes, nearly all of whom have enlisted.

This morning a small force which left here last Thursday, aboard the gunboat Gen. Foster, under command of Lieut. Helen, of the 101st Penn. Vols., returned, bringing with them thirty rebel prisoners, whom, with the aid of a few marines, they had succeeded in surprising and capturing near Fairfield, Hyde county. Besides the prisoners they had taken nearly fifty stand of arms, one stand of colors, and considerable camp equipage. This is one of the most brilliant successes we have had for a long time.

Among the prisoners there were two commissioned officers—a Captain and a Lieutenant.

CAPTURE OF A UNION BARGE. A correspondent from Newbern, N. C., the 26th, says:

A night or two ago, a party of rebel guerrillas made a descent on a Union barge lying in "New Inlet." The barge was loaded with about 1,000 bushels of corn. The guerrillas killed one of the crew (a negro), and carried the others off. They soon concluded, however, to release the crew, who made their way to the Union forces. Such instances as this are unavoidable at times, though generally the rebels have to pay dearly for their temerity.

FROM BELOW.—By the train from Ivor yesterday afternoon, we learned that our forces, which have been occupying Suffolk for several days past, have returned to their old quarters on the Blackwater, having accomplished all they intended or expected by their advance. They left Suffolk Saturday night and it was occupied by four companies of Yankee cavalry Sunday morning. Two gunboats came up the river and anchored at the wharf during the day Sunday.

The rumor that General Ransom had occupied Bowers' Hill, seems not to have been correct. But without doubt he has done a good work in the vicinity of South Mills and on the Dismal Swamp Canal, a full report of which we are expecting soon to receive.—*Petersburg Express.*

Two companies of Yankee cavalry have made an irruption into Clay and Cherokee counties, North Carolina. Col. Palmer has gone in pursuit.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Dahlgren's Party.

From information derived from a reliable source, it appears that the credit of the capture of the "Dahlgren party" is mainly due to Capt. Wm. M. Magruder, and a squadron of Robin's battalion under his command, who have for some time past been posted in King and Queen counties, as a corps of observation. Learning that the enemy was moving down the North bank of the Mataponi, by the river road, with the evident intention of reaching Gloucester Point, Capt. Magruder determined to anticipate him, and with this view left his camp with about one hundred of his command, and Lieut. Pollard and seventeen men of the 9th Virginia Cavalry—making for a point on the river between Mantua Ferry and King and Queen Court House, which he succeeded in reaching in advance of the enemy.

Posting his command at an eligible point along the road in ambush, he had not long to wait before the enemy made his appearance, headed by Dahlgren himself, slowly and cautiously approaching as if apprehensive of their impending fate. As they had of the column, passed the point of concealment, Dahlgren's attention was attracted by the rustling in the bushes occasioned by the movement of some of our party. Drawing his pistol he called out, "Surrender, you damned rebel or I'll shoot you." In an instant private McCoy sprang into the road and leveling his piece, shot the miscreant dead. A general volley was then poured into the enemy's ranks, which had the effect of emptying their saddles and killing as many horses and throwing the rest into inextricable confusion. Then ensued a scene of the wildest panic, which was heightened by the intense darkness of the night. Each man looking to his own personal safety all sought refuge in flight, and sparing their injured horses over the bodies of the wounded and over each other, the whole body broke pell mell over a ditch and walling fence, which the most adventurous fox-hunter would hardly have essayed in the heat of the chase, into a small field. Capt. M. immediately disposed his force around the field so as to prevent all egress and quietly awaited the approach of daylight, when the whole party surrendered without resistance.

Much praise is due Capt. Magruder for his coolness and judgment in this affair. If he had ordered a charge upon the discomfited enemy in the road, the probability is that some of our own men could have fallen by the hands of their comrades in an indiscriminate fight in the dark, while the opportunities of escape by the enemy would have been increased. As it was, the prudent course was adopted, and secured most effectually the result desired without a single casualty on our side. This account strips the valorous Dahlgren's name of the little *glad* which might have been attached to it if he had fallen, as was at first stated, while boldly leading a charge in an effort to cut his way through our lines. He was shot down, as he deserved to be, like a "thief in the night," with his stolen plunder and him, while seeking, under cover of darkness, to elude the punishment he so richly merited.—*Rich. Whig.*

A Brilliant Feat.

We have information of another brilliant feat, which adds to the credit of our soldiers for daring and address, and reflects high praise upon by whom it was performed. Capt. Thaddeus Fitzhugh, with fifteen of the Mathews Cavalry, crossed the Chesapeake to Northampton county, and proceeded up Cherrystone Creek to a point near Eastville, fell upon the Federal shipping, which was moored there. He had a skirmish with some of the enemy's cavalry and burnt six wagons and some commissary stores. He captured a schooner laden with supplies, which he destroyed; also, two steamers, one of which he boarded, and with the other he recrossed the Bay and ascended a river, which we will not name, to a point far up the stream, where it is hoped the capture can be made fully available. The gallant captain also brought off twenty five prisoners, the crews, probably, of the captured craft.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

For The Confederate. CAMP 12th N. C. INFANTRY, JOHNSON'S BRIGADE, March 1st, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Among the proceedings of the re-enlisting Regiment published in the North Carolina papers, I have seen no mention of the action of Gen. R. D. Johnson's Brigade, comprised of the 5th, 12th, 20th, and 23rd N. C. Regiments. As ours was the first Brigade, from the old North State, to move in this highly important matter, I think it but simple justice to let the people at home know, that more than a month since we dedicated an our lives to the service of our country, and pledged ourselves never to relinquish the struggle until our vandal foe have been driven, utterly routed and discomfited, from the sacred soil of the South.

The 27th day of January, 1864, will long be remembered by the officers and men of the Brigade. It was a proud occasion for the old 12th Regiment. When the Regiment was formed and the order given to all who desired to re-enlist for the war to dress on the colors, it would have done your hearts good, Messrs. Editors, to have seen the unanimity and alacrity with which the scar-worn veterans of '61, as they stepped to the front and with a cheer that rang out clearly and defiantly on the wintry air, signified their determination to stand by their tattered banner so long as there is an arm to lift its fluttering folds to advance. The other regiments also re-enlisted with almost the same unanimity—Gen. Rodes happening to be present, spoke in terms of the warmest eulogy of the conduct of the regiment on the different battle fields, and in the course of his remarks mentioned its signal gallantry on the bloody heights of Gettysburg. Gen. R. stated, that while not wishing to be invidious, the 12th was the best Regiment in his division—and, as Gen. Lee regarded his division as the best in the Army of Northern Virginia, the compliment was the highest that could be paid any body of men. Such praise, from such a source, confers an honor, not only upon the regiment, but on the State of North Carolina, and should be duly appreciated and treasured.

Could the people at home know the spirit, zeal and invincible courage now felt through the length and breadth of this army, they would cease their senseless pining, banish the unholy spirit of party strife and malignant so prevalent in certain portions of the State, and no longer weaken our efforts to establish and perpetuate a noble system of free government, by driving from our soil the hierlings of a despotism more tyrannical than any that ever disgraced the black pages of history.

W. G., Co. F, 12th N. C. T.

Gov. Seymour has triumphed in his complaint of injustice of the draft in his State.—The injustice is acknowledged, and the draft reduced by 13,000 men, which saves the State, also, the sum of five millions of dollars in bounties.

[For The Confederate.]

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The parable of the ten talents, by which our Saviour illustrated the accountability of man to his Maker for his precious gift of reason and intellect, which distinguish him from and elevate him above the brute creation, is one of those instructive lessons with which the teachings of our Lord are replete. That parable holds as well in reference to those who bury their talents beneath the rubbish of inactivity and slothfulness, as to those who misapply it. Indeed, of the two classes, the latter are undoubtedly the more reprehensible. Both have their illustrations in holy writ—the former by the lighted candle put under a bushel, the latter in the wicked and unfaithful character of an Absalom. How many lighted candles are there among us in this dark hour of our country's trial, which are put under a bushel? Alas! but too many. Men, whom God has endowed with intellect and capacity, eminently fitted to be lights and guides amid the surrounding gloom, what are they doing? Why are not their voice heard ringing high above the uproar of faction, exhorting to unity and increased energy for the salvation of the State? History and tradition will hand down such men to posterity as unworthy of the times in which they lived, and God, in the great day, will exact of them a strict account of the talents buried in a time of their country's need.

Again, I will ask, how many are there among us whose lights, not hid under a bushel, one being used to inflame and destroy the fair fabric founded by statesmen, and consecrated by the blood of heroes and patriots? Surely God will demand of such a strict accountability of the misapplication of his precious gifts. It is not for living men to penetrate beyond the vale that separates the present from the future, and read the doom of those who have been false to God, to themselves and their country; but it is sufficiently indicated in the parable referred to. By the light of history, we may ascertain the fate of such in this life, and it is my purpose to advert to two cases—one in ancient, and the other in modern times.

Lucius Sergius Catinus, was a Roman of a noble family, who formed the design of destroying the Senate, assassinating the consuls, seizing the public treasury, setting fire to Rome, and usurping sovereign power. In order to prosecute this design, Catinus associated in his plot some young noblemen, whom he prevailed upon, it is said, to drink human blood as a pledge of their union. This conspiracy, however, was discovered by the vigilance of Cicero, who was consul at the time. It was exceedingly difficult to seize the person of one who had soldiers at his command both in and out of Rome, still more difficult would it be to prove his guilt before those who were accomplices with him, or, at least, were willing to make use of his plans to serve their own interest. He had to choose between two evils—a revolution within the city, or a civil war! He preferred the latter. Catinus had the boldness to take his seat in the Senate, known as he was to be the enemy of the Roman State. Cicero then rose and delivered that bold oration against him which was the means of saving Rome, by driving Catinus from the city. Having raised an army, he fought with valor against Petreius, lieutenant of Antony, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. In this battle, Catinus was defeated and killed.

Such was the fate of one who, endowed by his maker with many talents, choose rather to misapply them, than use them to the glory of God and the benefit of his kind. I will now turn to a more modern instance of an abuse of heaven's rarest, richest gifts.

Benedict Arnold was an officer in the war of American Independence. He was born in Connecticut, engaged with zeal in the cause of his countrymen, and rose to be a Brigadier General. He was appointed, after a wound in the leg, to the command of Philadelphia, where his conduct was such, that he was tried by a Court Martial in 1779, and reprimanded. On this he resigned his commission, and appears from that time to have entered on the dishonorable scheme for which he is chiefly remembered—of betraying his country. After his capture by the British, he held the same rank he had held in the American army, and was employed in Virginia and Connecticut, in both of which he committed great devastation, especially in his native Province. After the surrender of Cornwallis at York Town, he went to England, but was only partially rewarded for his treachery by the payment of \$6,300. His position was humiliating, for nearly every one avoided him with disgust and horror, and he was repeatedly insulted. He died in utter obscurity at London 1801.

Such is the brief sketch of one, of whom it has been said, that Washington, although he could not respect the private character, was even the first to acknowledge and defend the public ability. Thus, Messrs. Editors, I have cited two remarkable instances of the perversion of those talents which God commits to our care and use. I cite them, not for the purpose of illustrating the character of any one in our midst—for I sincerely trust there is none such—but as a warning to those, whom God has endowed with facilities for great good or great evil, not to misapply them, but to use them, that when they shall come to give an account of them, they may hear pronounced the pleasing words, "well done, thou true and faithful servant."

The Raleigh Progress of Saturday is authorized to say that Governor Vance has summoned the council of State to meet in Raleigh on Thursday, the 11th of this month. The Progress is satisfied from what it learns that the object of calling the council together is for the purpose of considering the propriety of convening the Legislature to take into consideration the question of the currency. Gov. Vance has only taken this step at the urgent solicitation of the State Treasurer, and the Progress further assures its friends at a distance that, should the Legislature be convened, it will be with no view to secede from the Confederacy.

Well, we shall see what we shall see, and the old proverb says that seeing is believing. At any rate, we trust we will be excused if we respectfully suggest to our friends that it can do no harm for them to exercise a little caution before committing themselves as the partisans of this man or that man for Governor, or for any other position. It would be the part of wisdom to await fuller developments—to be assured of the ground whereon they stand. It is possible, and apparently probable, that any partizanship, or even support for "destructives" or "secessionists," might be anything else than acceptable to those who have equally spurned all idea of compromise, etc., etc.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Gen. Johnston's army are occupying their old quarters at Dalton. It is not supposed that Gen. Johnston will remain idle long.—His troops were never more anxious to meet the foe.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. YAMMERS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Another Victory in Mississippi.

ATLANTA, March 9. The Appeal has a special dispatch from Mississippi, dated March the 8th, which says Ross and Richardson, attacked the enemy at Yazoo city, driving them into their redoubts and on their gunboats at the landing. We held the city several hours, destroying valuable supplies and provisions, and capturing a number of horses. Our loss fifty killed and wounded, including Maj. Thurmond, of the 14th Tennessee Regiment. The enemy's loss not ascertained.

Extensive Sale of Imported Goods.

RENO, March 9. An extensive sale of imported dry goods took place here to-day. Full prices were generally obtained and for many lots an advance on rates heretofore realized.

The funding is progressing finely. Several banks in this city have been authorized to act as Depositories. The new currency will be ready for delivery during the first week in April.

Funding in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, March 9. One million, forty-three thousand and two hundred dollars were funded here up to 12 o'clock to-day.

The Federal blockader reported sunk off Cape Fear, proves to be the Peterhoff. She has totally gone to the bottom.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 9. Five monitors were inside the bar this morning—in other respects the fleet is unchanged. Ten shells were fired at Sumter last night, eight of which struck. Battery Gregg opened on Sumter this morning, who replied and was joined by Sallie's Island batteries. A lively artillery duel was kept up several hours. Some officer of distinction arrived to-day on the enemy's fleet. A small steamer came along side the Ironsides and immediately upon her departure a salute of 15 guns was fired from the Ironsides. Some unusual activity was reported among the enemy's fleet in Folly river on Tuesday night.

An Important Decision.

In the case of J. R. F. Burroughs vs. T. G. Peyton, and L. P. Abrahams vs. the same, the Court of Appeals of Virginia on yesterday rendered a decision. These cases came before the Court on *habeas corpus*; the plaintiffs praying to be discharged from the custody of the conscript officer, on the ground that they had furnished substitutes, the one under the State law, of February, 1862, the other under the Confederate States law.

The Court unanimously rejected the petitions in both cases, and remanded the parties to the military officer. The opinion was delivered by Judge William J. Robertson, and is able and elaborate. It brought under review the constitutionality both of the conscript law and of that repealing the exemptions of such conscripts as have furnished substitutes; and it fully sustained the action of Congress in both instances. The conscript law is a legitimate exercise of the power of Congress to raise armies, which is distinct from, and additional to, the power to employ the militia of the country. The privilege of putting in substitutes, until recently allowed, was an act of grace and favor to the citizen, and not a contract in any respect to which the Government was a party. Nor would the Government have had a right to make such a contract as in this case is contended for. As an act of grace, it was, of course, repenable at the will of Congress. Even if Congress had had the power to make such contract, and had exercised it, yet the conditions necessarily attaching, if in the judgment of Congress, the exiles of the country required it. The preamble to the law repealing substitutions, affirms this necessity, of which Congress is the sole judge.

The application of the recent law suspending the *habeas corpus*, in certain cases, was waived on both sides the writs in the present cases having been sued out before the passage of said law. The cases, therefore, came up strictly on their merits. They were argued for eight days, by Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, John H. Gilmer, Syrus A. Blanch and W. W. Crump, for the petitioners, and Messrs. G. W. Randolph and T. P. August for the Government, before Judges Allen, Daniel, Monroe and Robertson. After this laborious investigation by distinguished counsel, and a record of eminent virtue and ability; the judgment we have stated was unanimously reached, sustaining the Government fully and on every point. This decision must have a large influence in quieting all doubts and scruples as to the constitutionality of the laws which were passed upon. In Virginia, at least, all question is now ended.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Confederate Officers Returned.

The following is a list of the officers who arrived in Richmond on Sunday afternoon from Point Lookout:

*Colonels*—J. K. Connelley, 55th N. C.; J. Howard Smith, 6th Ky.; W. S. Christian, 56th Va.; Robt. Budock, 7th Florida.—*Chas.*

*Lieut. Colonels*—John Critcher, 15th Va. Cavalry; S. H. Boyd, 45th N. C.; R. E. Burke, 2d La.; H. A. Jarrington, 18th Va.—*Chas.*

*Majors*—J. C. Davis, 17th Tenn.; J. A. Blair, 2d Miss; R. J. Durr, 30th Miss; W. K. Bennett, Staff Department C. S. A.; C. G. Blackwell, 23d N. C.—*Chas.*

*Captains*—B. H. Miller, 69th Ga.; B. L. Bridges, 2d Ga. Cavalry; Little, James Whitaker, 47th Ala.; J. B. Cloud, 16th Ark.; M. V. Colman, 89th Miss; W. C. Clyburn, 7th S. C.; J. P. Lee, A. G. Dist.; R. D. Anderson, Hankins, Tenn. Art.; W. M. Boyd, 19th Va.; J. W. Black, 14th Ark.; J. B. Brown, 5th Va. Cavalry; D. Bell, 4th N. C.; J. C. A. Bell, 22d Ga.; W. M. Berkeley, 8th Va.; J. H. Buchanan, 2d Miss; D. G. Alexander, 6th Tenn.; J. F. Anderson, 16th Va. Cavalry.—*Chas.*

*First Lieutenants*—J. T. Andrews, 22d Ark.; Joseph Anderson, 15th Ark.; J. J. Ashe, 11th Miss; Amos Anderson, 21 Texas Cavalry; W. M. Caudle, 10th Ark.; F. M. Bledsoe, 15th Ga.; W. H. Bryson, 62d N. C.; S. E. Bell, 53d N. C.; J. C. Warren, 52d N. C.; D. E. Goodlow, 18th Miss; J. T. Boughn, 55th Va.; Wm. Reed, Gilmer's Cavalry; W. F. Brown, 4th Texas; R. W. Adams, 6th Fla.; S. P. Adams, 44th N. C.—*Chas.*

*Second Lieutenants*—S. S. Armstrong, 5th Tenn. Cavalry; M. D. Adams, 1st Ala.; W. W. Apperson, 5th Texas; A. G. Archer, 12th Ark.; J. D. Perkins, 21st Fla.; G. N. Nix, 32d N. C.; J. R. Bowles, 12th S. C.; J. R. Crawford, 46th Ala.; N. C. Hobbs, 1st Va. Cavalry; J. T. Miller, 38th Va.—*Chas.*

At Fortress Monroe they were informed that Kilpatrick had taken Richmond, burned the city and hung the President and his cabinet.

For The Confederate.

Letters to a "Conservative" Friend—No. 2.

ARMY NORTHERN VA., March 9.

DEAR FRIEND: In my last letter I endeavored to show you the folly of your way of obtaining peace. I told you of the efforts we made to withdraw from the Government which had become hateful and oppressive to us, without resorting to war. We sent agents to Washington with instructions to use every honorable means to adjust our difficulties. You seem to have forgotten that their overtures were rejected, for I presume from the following excerpt from your letter that you wish to send more to the same purpose: "I see one member of Congress (Mr. Wright, of Georgia,) has introduced resolutions offering to negotiate for peace. I hope they will pass, for I believe the Northern Government would respect them, and negotiations once opened or commenced, I think would be the means of closing this unholy strife." If your only hopes for peace were based upon the passage of such resolutions, they were ill-founded. We should have been looked upon as cowards and unworthy sons of our revolutionary fathers. If our representatives had passed any such resolutions, they would have been a similar resolutions. They have too much honor, patriotism and self-respect to degrade themselves so low in the estimation of their countrymen.

The North is the stronger party, and they can propose to negotiate without humiliation; but for us to do so, would be a sign of fear and weakness. The following clause of a resolution recently adopted by the Yankee Congress, will show you the absurdity of your belief that they would "respect" propositions of peace from us:

"We are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, until the constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and to that end we approve any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or propositions for peace from any quarter."

Thus you see our only means of "closing this unholy strife" are those God has given us—strong arms, stout hearts and the stubborn will that is unconquerable. We all want peace. Every heart in this broad land would thrill with joy at the glad tidings of peace; and if you and your brother "conservatives" would throw down your olive branches and take up a musket, our war-torn Confederacy would find an Ararat upon which to rest, and the dove would not search in vain for the olive leaf. The dark cloud of war that now overshadows our sky would melt away like frost before a rosy dawn's sun, and our southern land would smile and blossom as an Eden.

If you are determined to stay at home, I hope you will stop murmuring and act with harmony and good feelings, and cultivate a generous enthusiasm among the people at home; feed and clothe those who are hardening their existence for your pretence; give to those who are destitute and needy; frown down the dark spirit of extortion, and God will in his own good time, bless us with a lasting and honorable peace. Yours, &c.

For The Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—John O'Connor and Turner May, two scouts, the former from Virginia and the latter from Craven county, N. C., made a bold dash a few days ago within the enemy's lines, in Craven county. They ambushed themselves near St. Thomas' Chapel, and were looking out for what could be seen. After a while, two Yankee cavalrymen rode in sight, but they saw the scouts before they saw the Yankees. Nothing daunted, however, O'Connor and May instantly jumped up, and changed their position in thick underbrush. The Yankees came on, pistols in hand, and while they were looking in one direction to get a chance to shoot the Rebels, the Rebels jumped out from another, seized their bridle reins, presented pistols to their breasts and ordered them to surrender. There was no time for reflection, nothing but action, would do; so they threw down their arms, and surrendered. In a few moments all four were on their way, in the double-track, for Street's ferry. They had just got themselves and horses across the Neuse, when down dashed a full company of cavalry, in hot pursuit—but they were safe in Dixie.

GEN. BRAGG.—The Charleston Courier says Gen. Bragg, we firmly believe, will do his duty faithfully and conscientiously, wherever he is assigned, in station high or low, near the President or far off in the field. We believe he is now in a place affording a good opportunity for his best qualities.

Gen. S. D. Lee and Gen. Forrest were a few days ago at Gen. Polk's headquarters at Demopolis. We presume an advance into Mississippi for the purpose of re-occupying and holding the State will soon be made.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 3rd of March, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. Ward, Mr. R. F. Murrell, Co. 3rd Va. Infantry, Pickett's Division, to Miss Mollie A. Jones, of Pitt county, N. C.

New Advertisements.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. WE are authorized to announce MAURICE Q. WADDELL, Esq., of Chatham, a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, made vacant by the death of Hon. S. W. Christian, deceased. 58-1 aug 4

MULE STRAYED—\$50 REWARD. OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M. DISTRICT N. C., Raleigh, 9th March, 1864. A white mule, about 18 months old, 14 hands high, black or dark bay. The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of the animal at this post or on presentation of any Confederate Quartermaster's receipt. W. W. PEIRCE, 38-6 Maj. and Chief Q. M.

PERSONS holding checks drawn by this department, must present them for payment before the 28th March, 1864, or they will be paid only in the present issue whenever presented.

W. W. PEIRCE, 38-6 Maj. and Chief Q. M. S. Army.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

BY R. A. YOUNG & BRO., PETERSBURG, Va.—On Friday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at our store, No. 4, Iron Front, we will sell at auction, five thousand packages of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of all qualities, including one thousand pounds Navy, pounds and half pounds, one hundred thousand of Twist, and some of the most celebrated brands of the chewing and smoking tobacco in the Confederacy. 38-6

Notice.

HAVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, children of this city and county, healthy white children, who present themselves at the Medical Director's office between the hours of 10 and 2. By order of Surgeon F. E. Harris, Medical Director General Hospital, C. S. A. E. R. HOLLAND, A. Asst. Surg. C. S. A. 38-2awlm